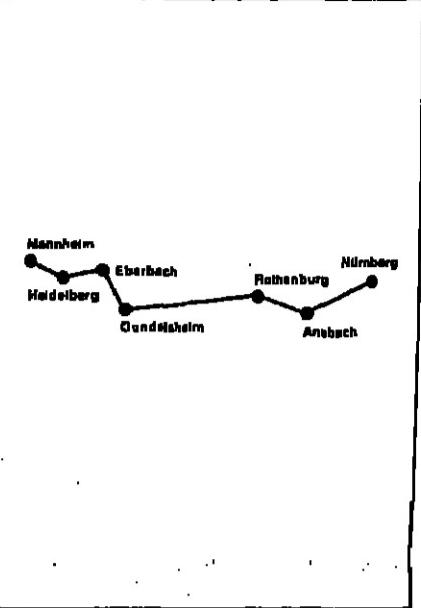


Routes to tour in Germany

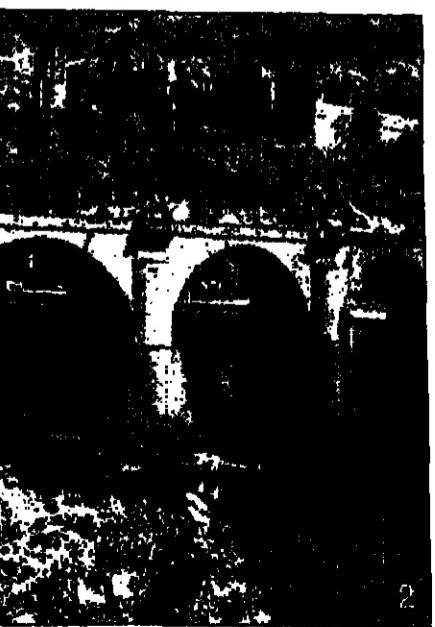


German roads will get you there. But why miss the sights by heading straight down the autobahn at 80? Holiday routes have been arranged not only to ensure unforgettable memories but also to make up an idea for a holiday in itself. How about a tour of German castles?

The Castle Route is 200 miles long. It runs from Mannheim, an industrial city on the Rhine with an impressive Baroque castle of its own, to Nuremberg, the capital of Bavarian Franconia. The tour should take you three days or so. We recommend taking a look at 27 castles en route and seeing for yourself what Germany must have looked like in the Middle Ages. The mediaeval town of Rothenburg ob der Tauber is intact and unspoilt. Heidelberg is still the city of the Student Prince. In Nuremberg you really must not miss the Albrecht Dürer House.

Come and see for yourself the German Middle Ages. The Castle Route will be your guide.

- 1 Gundelsheim/Neckar
- 2 Heidelberg
- 3 Nuremberg
- 4 Rothenburg/Tauber



DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE
FÜR TOURISMUS EV
Beethovenstrasse 89, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



The German Tribune

Hamburg, 24 April 1988
Twenty-seventh year - No. 1319 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C
ISSN 0016-8858
DEPOSE A BRX X

The Castle Route

Hijackers take craft of terror up a notch

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Feelings of revulsion, horror and impotence have swept international opinion over what has been the worst hijacking in history.

The hijackers have defied all counter measures. This has demonstrated more clearly than ever how cynical, horrific and dangerous this form of terrorism is.

For far too long, the civilised world failed to take hijacking seriously enough, and that attitude suited some.

The first generation of hijackers now seem to have been harmless amateurs in comparison with those whose professional approach to both technology and psychological terrorism toward victims and adversaries we have all just witnessed.

The first generation failed to operate in sufficient numbers to last out several days of drama and were insufficiently determined to either kill or to die.

They were often not in a position to foresee and forestall for any length of time the delaying, confusion and surprise tactics newly devised by the other side, which was far superior in number.

Their objectives were also frequently of a kind for which some degree of understanding was possible, making it easier to meet their demands half-way than in the latest case, which is aimed at securing the release of convicted bombers.

Hijacking was, to begin with, a new development for public prosecutors too. They frequently first thought in terms of saving the lives of the hijacked passengers and were prepared, up to a face-saving point, to accept the lesser evil and disregard the long-term consequences.

We have since come to realise that this brand of terrorism cannot be brought to a halt by feeding it all or even part of the prey rather than severing even one of the hydra's heads.

The fundamental attitude toward terrorist blackmail has thus come more to the fore, as opposed to tactical considerations of coping with the immediate danger.

Initially, a number of hijackings ended — after fear and trembling — without lives being lost. Either the governments or the terrorists gave in or a mutual compromise was agreed.

The next stage of development was that several hijackings were ended by the intervention of special commando units that freed all, or nearly all, the hostages.

This gave rise to the mistaken impression that the authorities had at their command an ultimate option that deprived hijacking of at least some of its menace.

But subsequent hijackers were bound to bear these commando raids in mind and take suitable precautions.

Besides, a linkage with individual hos-

tages in, say, Lebanon is an additional disincentive to sending in troops.

Even if a raid is successful and no victims are killed, others may die elsewhere as a result.

In this case, like some other occasions, the hijackers have felt immune to a large extent because of their belief in the hereafter.

If you are firmly convinced that after a martyr's death eternal bliss will be yours, arguments that your life may be in jeopardy are unlikely to influence you.

You cannot threaten or use counter terror against fanatics' relatives or backers (both out of the question for a constitutional government in any case).

Hijacking has thus been escalated to its purest and most terrifying form. Once the first passengers of the Kuwaiti jet were murdered a compromise was ruled out for both sides (if it had ever been a realistic possibility).

In long drawn-out hijacking cases masters of this kind are almost inevitable after a while. The terrorists must otherwise fear they will not be taken seriously.

The hijacked Kuwaiti airliner has shown that given a sufficient number of terrorists, professional in outlook and determined to kill in cold blood if need be, governments have no choice but to jeopardise innocent lives directly or indirectly — such as, for instance, by freeing unrepentant terrorists in return for the release of the aircraft.

The only way to prevent such tragedies would be to ensure that terrorists and their arms cannot possibly board the plane, but experience has shown that the care and attention paid to security checks tend to flag, in many countries at least, as memories of the last hijacking fade.

Besides, as was evidently the case this time, terrorists may have accomplices working at airports.

An international rapid deployment force would seem a less satisfactory counter-measure consideration than an international surveillance system, operating in secret and empowered to enforce the strictest sanctions against airlines, airports or governments that neglect security check commitments.

Erik-Michael Bader
*(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 13 April 1988)*



At the CDU meeting in Bonn: from left, the Soviet ambassador to Bonn, Yuli Kvitsinski; Bonn President Richard von Weizsäcker; American ambassador to Bonn Richard Burt; and Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

(Photo: dpa)

The CDU meets and takes stock of foreign policy

Allgemeine Zeitung
MAINZ

The CDU foreign-policy congress in Bonn made headline news because it was attended by the ambassadors of the superpowers, America's Richard Burt and Russia's Yuli Kvitsinski.

It would have deserved attention even if they had not attended because it was held at a time when a CDU paper on foreign, security, European and German policy has led to the party leadership being accused of changing course.

Chancellor Kohl's conference address made it clear that the slogan "no change of course in Deutschlandpolitik" continues to apply to the constitutional objective of restoring national unity.

It is not enough, however, where operational foreign policy and Deutschlandslandpolitik are concerned.

Herr Kohl honed CDU policy a little more keenly, saying that while national unity was not to be abandoned as a long-term objective, in terms of Realpolitik the German Question remains

open and its solution must be sought in a wider, all-European context. The German Question cannot be solved along 19th-century lines, he says.

He warns against losing sight of reality. The nation-state was a 19th-century concept.

Moscow may continue to be upset by Bonn holding the German Question open, but Chancellor Kohl's vision has nothing whatever to do with restoring national unity within the 1937 borders of the German Reich.

He pays keen attention to Mr Gorbachov's reform bids, but attention must not be confused with credulity.

Glasnost and perestroika have yet to be put through their paces and truly prove their worth.

Herr Kohl would like to practise peacekeeping in Europe above and beyond the military sector, eliminating mistrust by means of economic cooperation, cultural exchange and freedom of movement.

The European house we share, as the Soviet leader is so fond of saying, must have doors and windows and not just safety alarms.

From a firm anchorage in the Western alliance Chancellor Kohl plans to visit Moscow this autumn with every readiness to conclude confidence-building bilateral agreements.

(Allgemeine Zeitung, Mainz, 13 April 1988)

IN THIS ISSUE

HOME AFFAIRS Page 4
SPD better placed than ever to storm a CDU bastion

LABOUR Page 6
The penalty for neglecting the nation's biggest asset

BUSINESS Page 8
What SDI is doing for German industry — not much

ENERGY Page 9
Increased estimates of oil reserves: who has got who over a barrel now?

PEOPLE IN THE ARTS Page 10
A film about Leonard Bernstein; Herbert von Karajan

MEDICINE Page 13
The moral dilemma of prolonging death rather than life

■ WORLD AFFAIRS

Withdrawal from Afghanistan: beginning of the end, but not yet of the peace

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Mikhail Gorbachov celebrates his second major foreign policy success with the signing of the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan.

It marks the beginning of the end of a campaign that had become a heavy burden on Moscow.

True, the withdrawal of Soviet troops will not, by any stretch of the imagination, mean peace.

The terms agreed provide for neither a ceasefire nor an end to arms supplies. But the bloodshed will now be between warring Afghan parties.

For Mr Gorbachov, cynical though it may sound, what matters is something else. Bringing the boys home will end a heavy world affairs burden on Moscow and lend fresh impetus to detente between the superpowers.

That was what mattered to Ronald Reagan too, who campaigned as an anti-Communist crusader and was elected President partly in view of the fighting in Afghanistan.

Mr Reagan seems determined to end his second and final term in office as a President of peace. That accounts for his readiness for summit diplomacy, for the INF Treaty and for the formal agreement on Afghanistan signed by Secretary of State Shultz.

The leaders of both superpowers seem resolved at present to seek their salvation in foreign policy successes. Mr Reagan is keen to shine brightly in the US Presidential hall of fame, Mr Gorbachov to score a point over his domestic opponents.

For the hard-pressed Soviet leader and Kremlin reformer ending Moscow's Afghanistan adventure is not only an objective need but a decisive dictate of power politics.

Clashes in the Baltic states and with

In the run-up to this summer's Party conference, which can be expected to decide the fate of Mr Gorbachov's policy, his critics within the Party are closing ranks.

The latest media clash may have ended in a victory for the reformers, but it could hardly have shown more openly that the advocates of Brezhnev-style orthodoxy have by no means given up the struggle.

For the third-largest newspaper in what continues to be a totalitarian state to carry a full-page article warning against parting company with socialism shows that the opponents of reform feel sure of some measure of top-level support.

Democracy as advocated by Mr Gorbachov does not go so far as to allow conservatives a forum in which to air their polemics.

Democracy glasnost-style means a frank exchange of views on approaches to reform, but in strict compliance with the provisions laid down by the Party leader.

So there are definite limits to the new liberalism in Moscow. Only Mr Gorbachov's supporters are allowed to embark on experiments and on new thinking of their own — until the point at which his power within the Party is challenged.

More can hardly be expected of a Soviet leader who faces opposition from conservatives not only in the ranks of officialdom but also among the general public.

For the time being he is expecting the Soviet people to accept substantial sacrifices, such as a reduction in subsidies, an end to tried and trusted concessions, and higher prices with no fundamental improvement in the supply of consumer goods.

Besides, his policy seems to be encouraging nationalist tendencies on the outskirts of the Soviet empire.

Joachim Worthmann

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 14 April 1988)

Soviet leaders have long been aware of the failure of a system based on ideology and empty pathos, but — as in other dictatorial regimes — few if any were prepared to acknowledge this self-evident truth.

It took a ruthless realist to nail to the Kremlin door his revolutionary tenet that the Soviet system could simply not carry on as it had been doing and that a realistic approach was indispensable, heedless of doctrine and dogma.

Anatoly Dobrynin, a former Soviet ambassador in Washington and senior secretary of the CPSU central committee, now dares to say that the collapse of capitalism is not imminent, as Soviet propagandists have proclaimed for decades.

He can only do so with the backing of General Secretary Gorbachov, who has decided to endorse such heresy in the Kremlin and is no longer prepared to promote his Party's obscurantism and self-deception.

It is a dangerous game and can only be won because there is no other way out for the Russian people. It is only too clear that in ideological terms this is a backward step and an admission of powerlessness.

Mr Dobrynin was careful to attribute

Moscow takes ideological step backwards

the decline of communism in the West to which he admitted both to trends in the Soviet Union and the East Bloc and to the competitive edge enjoyed by the West.

It was partly due, he said, to the West's undeniable scientific and technological revolution and to a technological lead that had brought about an enormous social realignment in the West.

Old-style Marxist class struggle was no longer effective, especially as socialism had failed to make use of its advantages, neither democratising society nor bringing about a radical solution of economic problems.

Communists, he said, lagged behind everywhere in the field of international cooperation. The West as he uses the term is clearly the stick with which the Russian donkey is to be beaten.

That doesn't apply only to Europe. What is now happening in China has

much in common with Mr Gorbachov's approach.

The Soviet leader has attributed the failure to establish communism to the total lack of initiative and the prevalence of Party red tape, which he pillories for its unimaginative, routine approach and its tendency to corruption.

The Chinese too have long realised that a thousand flowers must be allowed to bloom if a bearable world is to be created.

Sad to say, long and bitter setbacks preceded the resumption of a critical approach by the National People's Congress and the decision to promote a greater degree of self-administration and decentralisation, a free market economy and a cutback in Party red tape.

Developments throughout the world show signs of similarity in being based on a realisation that ideological forecasts and commandments are no longer enough.

The crisis of international communism is not just a consequence of dogmatism and its claim alone to know what is good for the world.

It is due more to the fact that people are keen to develop individually rather than merely to develop some system or other.

Karl Ackermann

(Mannheimer Morgen, 14 April 1988)

He can only do so with the backing of General Secretary Gorbachov, who has decided to endorse such heresy in the Kremlin and is no longer prepared to promote his Party's obscurantism and self-deception.

It is a dangerous game and can only be won because there is no other way out for the Russian people. It is only too clear that in ideological terms this is a backward step and an admission of powerlessness.

Mr Dobrynin was careful to attribute

New man is a pointer to Chinese aims

The Kremlin seems likely to have welcomed the appointment of Qian Qichen as Chinese Foreign Minister.

It can be no coincidence that he, as expert in Soviet affairs, has been appointed. It is a sign that the Chinese Communists are keen on closer ties with the Soviet Union.

They may be coming to the fore now as a result of Mr Gorbachov's policy of glasnost, but his policy really cannot be said to have been their cause.

Yet the protagonists of the old school naturally make use of such tension to discredit renewal and reform even though they may have no alternative solutions to suggest.

It is all the more amazing to see how consistently Mr Gorbachov has chosen to abide in principle by his policy line.

For his chief foreign policy adviser, Anatoly Dobrynin, to admit that capitalism's powers of resistance were underestimated and to pillory mistakes made in this connection by the communist movement is to cast doubt on an entire credo of Soviet-style socialism.

They herald a revolution in thinking that respects the scope of modernisation as envisaged.

But let no-one be misled into believing that Mr Gorbachov and his associates have ceased to be ideologically motivated.

They remain determined to renew the Soviet system as to enable it to seriously challenge the capitalist West.

To this end, old dogmas are jettisoned and the charms of limited freedom, initiative and a degree of free market economy have been rediscovered.

But there has been no change in their sense of communist mission, which is where they differ as yet from their Chinese counterparts, whose sole aim is to develop their country.

But their respective approaches to reform show increasing signs of similarity.

Wolfgang Schmid

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 13 April 1988)

Now the decision to withdraw from Afghanistan has been made, Mr Gorbachov is better placed to argue.

These changes have not gone unnoticed by the Chinese leaders. With Qian Qichen as Foreign Minister China is prepared for a phase of detente with the Soviet Union.

The need for economic and social reform brings the communist great powers closer together politically. Mr Gorbachov's Ostpolitik, initially smirled at, is starting to pay dividends at an unexpected rate.

When this happens fundamentalists often turn into pure pragmatists, a fact which was recently exemplified in three fields.

The conservative union is on the verge of a programmatic party congress.

This was always a welcome opportunity for party fundamentalists to inquisitorially sound out the whence and whither of party movements.

Does the party risk jeopardising the noble principles of its Deutschlandpolitik by taking the hearings outlined by Heiner Geissler?

Isn't it jettisoning the principles of an austerity budget in favour of social good deeds which are financial pipedreams?

On the other hand, Geissler, Rita Süssmuth and Norbert Blüm force the

question of voter reliability.

Therefore, turns into the question of party reliability: who or what exactly is the CDU today?

The conservative union is on the verge of a programmatic party congress.

This was always a welcome opportunity for party fundamentalists to inquisitorially sound out the whence and whither of party movements.

Party leader Truong Chinh, who resigned in 1986, said after a visit to Moscow that Vietnam risked losing Soviet support if large sums of money continued to be squandered.

Vietnam has yet to be persuaded to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea. Why should it do so while Soviet troops continue to occupy Afghanistan?

Now the decision to withdraw from Afghanistan has been made, Mr Gorbachov is better placed to argue.

These changes have not gone unnoticed by the Chinese leaders. With Qian Qichen as Foreign Minister China is prepared for a phase of detente with the Soviet Union.

The need for economic and social reform brings the communist great powers closer together politically. Mr Gorbachov's Ostpolitik, initially smirled at, is starting to pay dividends at an unexpected rate.

When this happens fundamentalists often turn into pure pragmatists, a fact which was recently exemplified in three fields.

The conservative union is on the verge of a programmatic party congress.

This was always a welcome opportunity for party fundamentalists to inquisitorially sound out the whence and whither of party movements.

Does the party risk jeopardising the noble principles of its Deutschlandpolitik by taking the hearings outlined by Heiner Geissler?

Isn't it jettisoning the principles of an austerity budget in favour of social good deeds which are financial pipedreams?

On the other hand, Geissler, Rita Süssmuth and Norbert Blüm force the

question of voter reliability.

Therefore, turns into the question of party reliability: who or what exactly is the CDU today?

The conservative union is on the verge of a programmatic party congress.

This was always a welcome opportunity for party fundamentalists to inquisitorially sound out the whence and whither of party movements.

Party leader Truong Chinh, who resigned in 1986, said after a visit to Moscow that Vietnam risked losing Soviet support if large sums of money continued to be squandered.

Vietnam has yet to be persuaded to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea. Why should it do so while Soviet troops continue to occupy Afghanistan?

Now the decision to withdraw from Afghanistan has been made, Mr Gorbachov is better placed to argue.

These changes have not gone unnoticed by the Chinese leaders. With Qian Qichen as Foreign Minister China is prepared for a phase of detente with the Soviet Union.

The need for economic and social reform brings the communist great powers closer together politically. Mr Gorbachov's Ostpolitik, initially smirled at, is starting to pay dividends at an unexpected rate.

When this happens fundamentalists often turn into pure pragmatists, a fact which was recently exemplified in three fields.

The conservative union is on the verge of a programmatic party congress.

This was always a welcome opportunity for party fundamentalists to inquisitorially sound out the whence and whither of party movements.

Does the party risk jeopardising the noble principles of its Deutschlandpolitik by taking the hearings outlined by Heiner Geissler?

Isn't it jettisoning the principles of an austerity budget in favour of social good deeds which are financial pipedreams?

On the other hand, Geissler, Rita Süssmuth and Norbert Blüm force the

question of voter reliability.

Therefore, turns into the question of party reliability: who or what exactly is the CDU today?

The conservative union is on the verge of a programmatic party congress.

This was always a welcome opportunity for party fundamentalists to inquisitorially sound out the whence and whither of party movements.

Does the party risk jeopardising the noble principles of its Deutschlandpolitik by taking the hearings outlined by Heiner Geissler?

Isn't it jettisoning the principles of an austerity budget in favour of social good deeds which are financial pipedreams?

On the other hand, Geissler, Rita Süssmuth and Norbert Blüm force the

question of voter reliability.

Therefore, turns into the question of party reliability: who or what exactly is the CDU today?

The conservative union is on the verge of a programmatic party congress.

This was always a welcome opportunity for party fundamentalists to inquisitorially sound out the whence and whither of party movements.

Does the party risk jeopardising the noble principles of its Deutschlandpolitik by taking the hearings outlined by Heiner Geissler?

Isn't it jettisoning the principles of an austerity budget in favour of social good deeds which are financial pipedreams?

On the other hand, Geissler, Rita Süssmuth and Norbert Blüm force the

question of voter reliability.

Therefore, turns into the question of party reliability: who or what exactly is the CDU today?

The conservative union is on the verge of a programmatic party congress.

This was always a welcome opportunity for party fundamentalists to inquisitorially sound out the whence and whither of party movements.

Does the party risk jeopardising the noble principles of its Deutschlandpolitik by taking the hearings outlined by Heiner Geissler?

Isn't it jettisoning the principles of an austerity budget in favour of social good deeds which are financial pipedreams?

On the other hand, Geissler, Rita Süssmuth and Norbert Blüm force the

question of voter reliability.

Therefore, turns into the question of party reliability: who or what exactly is the CDU today?

The conservative union is on the verge of a programmatic party congress.

This was always a welcome opportunity for party fundamentalists to inquisitorially sound out the whence and whither of party movements.

Does the party risk jeopardising the noble principles of its Deutschlandpolitik by taking the hearings outlined by Heiner Geissler?

Isn't it jettisoning the principles of an austerity budget in favour of social good deeds which are financial pipedreams?

On the other hand, Geissler, Rita Süssmuth and Norbert Blüm force the



CDU's Heiko Hoffmann... untouched by the scandal.

(Photo: Poly-Press)

■ HOME AFFAIRS

SPD better placed than ever to storm a CDU bastion

A coalition between the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats seems the likeliest outcome when the northern Land of Schleswig-Holstein goes to the polls on May 8, says Karsten Plog in *Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt*. The election follows an indecisive election last year in which the biggest issue was a dirty-tricks imbroglio which threw up the muckiest political scandal for years in Germany. Here is Plog's assessment.

The CDU finds itself in a sorry state; and it has to blame some leading party members for the situation. The FDP, which has been assuming big-party airs and graces in recent months, and which has run into trouble as a result, will again have to worry about whether it will even be able to get over the five-per-cent of the vote hurdle, which is necessary to get representation in the assembly.

And the Greens doubt whether they will have a say in determining policies in the Land after the election.

The CDU goes into the campaign with a team headed by a man regarded as a makeshift candidate who has come in in an emergency: Heiko Hoffmann. The SPD, on the other hand, is headed by Björn Engholm, the man who was the target of the dirty-tricks campaign last time. Engholm has a widespread popularity and many CDU people like him as well.

The SPD reckons that if it doesn't win this time in Schleswig-Holstein, then it never will. But it is determined not to count its chickens before they're hatched. The Land has a hard core of 37 seats, to lose out to the SPD.

Opinion polls give the SPD a clear lead, in some cases large enough to suggest that it has a real chance of winning an absolute majority.

Politics at first hand

Detailed and objective information is what you need if you are to hold your own on politics and world affairs: facts on which to base your own political viewpoint.

Aussenpolitik, the quarterly foreign affairs review, gives you facts at first hand for an annual DM60 plus p&p. Write today for a sample copy of the English edition, at no obligation, to the publishers, INTERPRESS GmbH, Hartwicusstr. 3-4, D-2000 Hamburg 76, Federal Republic of Germany. Tel. (040) 228 08 09.

— Coupon for a sample copy —

AUSSEN POLITIK

German Foreign Affairs Review

Editorial advisory board:
Hans Apel
Heinrich Bechtold
Heribert von Borch
Klaus Ritter
Walter Scheid
Helmut Schmidt
Richard von Weizsäcker
Gerhard Wetzig

Name _____

Address _____

Country _____

Profession _____

dyed-in-the-wool conservatives. Much of this is in the area just outside Hamburg known as the Belt of Fat. Otherwise, the Land is not all that wealthy.

Many of the middle-class voters living in this area near Hamburg find it difficult to support SPD policies. This became apparent even at the last election when the SPD achieved its best-ever result here with 42.5 per cent of the votes cast to become the single biggest party in the Kiel assembly. Voting patterns revealed the resistance of the Belt of Fat voters compared with the overall trend.

Nothing that has happened since the election last September gives any great hope that the CDU will be able to make up the lost ground in time for 8 May. Large sections of the party have been unable to draw the conclusions which needed to be drawn following the Barschel affair.

Of course, the new candidate for Premier, Hoffmann, is untarnished by the affair. He is also a respected politician outside his own party.

But this will hardly be enough, especially in view of the fact that the crisis of leadership triggered inter alios by the CDU chairman in Schleswig-Holstein, Gerhard Stoltenberg, still continues.

Some of the party's former hopefuls, such as its former representative in the parliamentary inquiry into the Barschel affair, Count Trutz Kerssenbrock, have been brought back to earth with a bump.

In an attempt to ensure his place on the party list of candidates Kerssenbrock, who is extremely conscious of the media, managed only to get 35 of the 400 votes at the regional party conference. This means that he will have to be first past the post in his own constituency to get a seat in the assembly.

The days when the CDU could rely on candidates winning most of the seats in Schleswig-Holstein are now over. Once, the SPD was happy if it won 10 of the 44 seats. But that changed fundamentally in September last year.

The SPD then took many seats which had traditionally been CDU property. CDU candidates on the party list could count themselves lucky that, under the proportional representation system, they didn't have to fight a constituency battle.

Another difficulty for the CDU is that no major issue which might stir the voters has emerged. The SPD envisages phasing out nuclear energy. This was heavily criti-



SPD's Björn Engholm... a popular candidate.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

cised by the CDU last year but it has already fallen flat this year as an issue.

The attempts by the CDU every year to criticise SPD education policies in favouring developing the comprehensive school system is unlikely to interest anyone other than untiring critics in the schools themselves.

It looks as if the Barschel affair will remain the key issue. Gerd Walter, the SPD chairman in Schleswig-Holstein, is gunning for Stoltenberg, the CDU chairman. Walter says Stoltenberg should take responsibility for the affair.

The CDU replies that this attitude is a breach of the fair-play arrangement between the parties. Günter Flessner, the deputy CDU Land chairman, referred to what he called the serious mistakes of just a few politicians. The party as a whole, he said, could not be held responsible.

It will be interesting to see how the conservatives tackle the shattering results of the parliamentary commission of inquiry into the affair during the election campaign.

Right wingers in the CDU and in extreme right-wing groups are trying to exploit the CDU crisis for their own ends.

In an attempt to ensure his place on the party list of candidates Kerssenbrock, who is extremely conscious of the media, managed only to get 35 of the 400 votes at the regional party conference. This means that he will have to be first past the post in his own constituency to get a seat in the assembly.

So, all in all, it looks as if political power in Kiel will change hands. It is unlikely that the FDP will be able to keep the CDU in office. The likeliest result is that the SPD will not quite manage an absolute majority and will be obliged to enter a coalition with the FDP. A glance at Hoffmann's campaign teams reveals just how sceptical the CDU regards its own prospects. No prominent politician from Bonn or from the other Länder was willing to help the Schleswig-Holstein party out of the shadow cabinet.

Karsten Plog
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt,
Hamburg, 10 April 1988)

The SPD then took many seats which had traditionally been CDU property. CDU candidates on the party list could count themselves lucky that, under the proportional representation system, they didn't have to fight a constituency battle.

Another difficulty for the CDU is that no major issue which might stir the voters has emerged. The SPD envisages phasing out nuclear energy. This was heavily criti-

ced on page 3

lised that you can't distribute more than the economy produces.

Baden-Württemberg Premier Lothar Späth, for example, achieved a no longer expected victory in the state assembly elections with his argument that improving the situation for employers helps improve the situation for employees.

As the percentage share of skilled workers among the total number of employees increases there is also a growing leaning towards individuality and towards an emancipation from precon-

ceived opinions and behavioural patterns.

This is a risk for any mass organisation or mass-oriented political party. The more fundamentalistic or ideological the organisation or party, the greater the risk.

More individual freedom means less general equality.

Providing this does not lead to a value-free society and egotism this need not be harmful to democracy.

Hans Schmitz
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 13 April 1988)

■ PERSPECTIVE

Dangers of yearning for an intelligible future in an age of shifting values

ideal future is more fascinating than changing an un-ideal present.

Despite their many differences, young people today all feel they live in an unintelligible world in which functional connections can no longer be controlled and in which forces exist that try to take man by the hand and lead him where he doesn't want to go.

This unintelligible present triggers a growing feeling of unease and, often, anxiety. This much-vaunted and usually underrated anxiety is merely a natural reaction to an unnatural state of affairs.

This unease about the unintelligibility of the present leads to a longing for an intelligible future. This legitimate longing for an alternative is, also, aimed at a new feeling of humanity. Many young people feel antiseptic humanity is on the increase.

Not infrequently, their demonstrations of protest are nothing more than the expression of a collective experience of humanity.

The vacuum leads to an emotionalisation of argument. Never in post-war Germany has politics been viewed and discussed as emotionally as today.

The time has come for those who feel politicians ought to reach and justify their decisions on the basis of the Sermon on the Mount.

Conditions typical of the age in which we live include the explosive increase in communications, especially telecommunication. TV, for instance, has brought about greater changes in how we think and feel and what we want than any new medium.

Legality goes by the board, however, when two police officers are murdered (as happened in Frankfurt) and hundreds of fellow-officers need hospital treatment.

The amount of storable information is estimated to have doubled between 1800 and 1900.

Between 1900 and today it has increased 150-fold. This means we are inundated with information most of which is unnecessary in daily life. It also complicates communication between generations.

After the War people came to feel that the more information they had, the better. Younger people today in contrast found that the more information they have, the more confused they become.

We are at the beginning of an era of growing confusion over where we stand and what our bearings are, an era that has yet to be defined in terms of cultural psychology.

As orientation is invariably value-related, we also face confusion in our system of values. Young people are on the lookout for new values, as is shown by the growing tendency toward religion (and toward offbeat sects).

It was a development that began with protest against an affluent society and its bourgeois values and ended in resignation and violence.

Dutschke, who never fully recovered, was a student leader who symbolised the class of '68 campus unrest and the protest movements of the 1960s.

The political climate and social structures of the Federal Republic undoubtedly triggered protest and student unrest.

In Bonn the Christian and Social Democrats shared power in a Grand Coalition government from 1966 to 1969.

Their joint exercise of power led to political sterility and parliamentary stagnation.

Many people anxious to find new bearings feel utopian ideologies may be the answer. The result is a kind of renaissance of ideologies. Marxist, anarchist, Green-alternative and, admittedly, nationalist utopias are benefiting most.

The temptation to accept ideological answers is great because of their sense of moral superiority. Struggling for an

ideal future is more fascinating than changing an un-ideal present.

Basic Law, the 1949 Bonn constitution, as stated by Günter Grass and Walter Jens — not unless one is prepared to give oneself up.

That ought surely to be self-evident to intellectual authorities such as Grass and Jens.

In the late 1960s an ominous theory of the state was echoed loudly, if not widely, in the Federal Republic. The state was defined as the immoral use of "structural force against the individual citizen." The individual, it was implied, enjoyed a right to use countervailing force.

In practice that was a call to disregard all laws that ran counter to subjective moral self-realisation. That tolled the knell of a minimum of ethical consensus.

The political response to this trend was hapless. In several Länder attempts were rashly undertaken to incorporate the expression of a collective experience of humanity.

Only the blind can now deny that terrorists and anarchists lay claim to the right to a countervailing use of force.

This trend was, similarly, not nipped in the bud, with the result that guilty party may soon be sought on whom the blame can be laid. No one is above violence and murder.

Initial regret was expressed that we have largely forgotten how to take a philosophical view of our free and democratic system.

The art of asking fundamental questions is tending to atrophy behind the inclination to provide long-winded and pseudo-sociological explanations.

That only goes to show that the level of education of many people active in politics and the media has declined to an alarming degree.

Knowledge and facts are ignored where they might adversely affect power and influence.

Not infrequently, the simplest precepts of urbane and educated behaviour

toward people who hold views different from one's own are ignored.

It is thus high time to recall the foundations of our free and democratic system — before the risks threaten to jeopardise its very survival.

Everyone likes freedom, especially those who once lost it. But most people in the Federal Republic today have only second-hand knowledge of losing freedom. Freedom is a matter of course.

That is why many risk freedom more readily than they might be prepared to expose less self-evident values to risk.

Yet this freedom presupposes links and commitments, as it will otherwise degenerate into anarchy.

Freedom will otherwise lead to the strong imposing their will on the weak, to the rich exploiting the poor and to the fast outpacing the slow.

These links, the constraints of the law, need, like freedom itself, to be inalienable, as otherwise they will degenerate into dictatorship.

Dictatorship is basically links without freedom to go with them. In German history we have had more than our share of dictatorship, left- and right-wing.

Justice and the law are indispensable, and the law needs power if it is to become reality. Law without power is an illusion worth no more than the paper it is printed on.

Neither ethically nor physically does it oblige anyone to abide by it.

Power, however, — up to and including the clenched fist of force — needs to abide by the law to attain legality.

A fundamental feature of the rule of law is that all power is legalised by the law (or can at least be kept in check by it).

If, in a free and democratic system, certain power factors or those who exercise power are no longer subject to the dictates of the law, constitutional issues arise.

In other words, the entire system is called into question.

Any sober and level-headed appraisal of the position in the Federal Republic is bound to refer to the numerous constitutional aspects of the system.

The present and future of our polity will depend on how they are handled.

J. Kurt Klein
(Die Welt, Bonn, 13 April 1988)

Era of student unrest — 20 years later

Junior school and university student protest in the late 1960s prompted them (and many university teachers) to throw in their lot with what was known as the Extra-Parliamentary Opposition (APO).

In Vietnam the Americans were busy losing their way in a jungle war they could no longer hope to win. Pictorial coverage of horrific and brutal proportions was flashed round the world.

"Ho, Ho, Ho Chi-minh!" was the war cry of demonstrators in the Federal Republic.

There was unrest in the United States too, with protest against both the Vietnam war and oppression of black Americans.

Besides, rapid developments in many sectors ensured the beginning of the end of outmoded structures.

In 1969 a coalition of Social and Free Democrats came to power in Bonn, and in the early 1970s a succession of treaties were concluded with the East Bloc. Continued on page 15

■ LABOUR

The penalty for neglecting the nation's biggest asset

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Those were the days, the 1960s and early 1970s, when school-leavers could pick and choose, when employers fought to sign on any apprentice they could find.

Everyone could learn whatever trade he wanted, subject only to the limits of his ability, either in industry or at university.

As we all know, times have changed, and changed very much for the worse. The 1960s baby boom led to a dramatic increase in the number of school-leavers in the 1980s.

Even though the political problems that entailed could hardly have been more predictable, prospective employers still failed to provide enough apprenticeships to train them.

The latest figures presented by the employers are a clear indication that happy days may soon be here again.

The baby boom was followed by the after-effects of the contraceptive pill: a low birth-rate generation that will soon be leaving school.

By the mid-1990s there will be a manpower shortage almost everywhere. Trade and industry, the Bundeswehr, schools and universities are already starting to complain.

Society already has a high price to pay for having failed to provide satisfactory vocational training for school-leavers in the 1980s.

The only raw material to which the Federal Republic can lay claim is the

brain power, vocational training and qualifications of the Germans.

Unlike cash and kind, this is a commodity that cannot be increased or multiplied at will. That is why all investment in the education and training of the young is an investment in the future of society as a whole.

Decision-makers in the Federal Republic have failed to make the right investment.

The overwhelming majority of school-leavers may always have found some trade to learn or been able to study, but more would have been better.

Instead of joining forces in this endeavour, the country's economic "superpowers," the trade unions and the employers, have spent the past decade waging their cold war of old.

Politicians have contented themselves with appealing to all concerned. The result was an increase in the number of apprenticeships and trainees offered, with supply by and large meeting demand.

But apprenticeships have continued to be in short supply, especially in development areas and, arguably more important still, in trades that are of crucial importance for the country's economic future.

This somewhat slapdash and haphazard approach to the problem of a boom of school-leavers has had repercussions.

Hundreds of thousands of school-leavers who failed to find an apprenticeship left school to join the ranks of the unemployed.

University graduates have been forced to do work well below their qualifications, job training schemes and work for a limited period in the hope that times might change for the better.

Bernd Knebel

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 11 April 1988)

Look in the appointments columns of daily newspapers and you will see that men are wanted in industrial, commercial and public sector management.

Over 90 per cent of executive vacancies are for men only. A mere five per cent even go through the motions of saying that women may also apply.

Executive appointments are never advertised for women only. But times will change. Surveys indicate there will be a shortage of half a million executives by the turn of the century.

Suitable male candidates will not be available to fill these 500,000 vacancies, so the obvious solution is to fall back on the hidden army of unemployed women.

If the qualities specified in executive appointment advertisements are any guide, women ought surely to be well suited for most jobs on offer.

Tenn spirit, good listeners and applicants who have no qualms about taking decisions are very much in demand. All are qualities usually attributed, often disparagingly, to the fair sex.

Gone, or so it would seem, are the days (or gone they soon may be) when men held sway by virtue of will power, energy and ambition.

Authority and elbowing are out; a softer approach is in. It may not be typical of women, though; some men already prefer it.

Besides, there is no longer felt to be a style of leadership specifically attributed to one sex or the other; individualism is the catchword.

Management: women stand to gain from changing times

Four hundred executives (men and women; over a third were women) spent two days in Düsseldorf discussing the outlook at the 1988 German Management Congress.

Organised by Düsseldorf as the North Rhine-Westphalian capital and the RKW, an industrial rationalisation organisation, it dealt with collaboration between men and women at the top of the career ladder.

Delegates discussed problems of and with women as men's bosses and of sexual connotations and innuendoes in the boardroom.

Women, all were agreed, have never been as well qualified as they are today.

Never so many done so well at university, especially with business-related degrees such as economics, management and law.

Yet they tend to underrate themselves. At the same time they are too ambitious, whereas men have no compunction about airing their views even on issues about which they know little or nothing.

Time is on women's side. With a shortage of executives and a new, less muscular approach to management preferred, the fair sex can afford to bide their time.

They will get there sooner or later. *Dagmar Haas-Pilwat*

(Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 9 April 1988)

couraged. They also lacked self-confidence.

Women who had "made it" said they had been through hard times and would not have lasted the distance had it not been for encouragement from the top.

Staff usually feel it is somehow wrong for a woman to be in charge. Their views only change when the boss encourages the fair sex.

Beginners often find it hard to establish themselves. They frequently have to survive very lean years before they can hold their own in competition with established practitioners.

The outlook for the construction industry is felt to be so gloomy that the country's 30,000-odd architects seem set great store by an objective approach, saying men were afraid of emotions.

They felt a "he-woman" outlook was undesirable but warned against using sex tactfully in any way.

Women who tried to use their charms on men in business negotiations soon found that this approach backfired.

There was, however, nothing wrong with either sex being charming or attractive, sexually or otherwise.

Existing restrictions such as the ban on advertising by professional people are likely to go by the board, as are other requirements laid down by professional bodies and fees based strictly on fixed rates.

They will get there sooner or later. *Andreas Richter*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 12 April 1988)

A rush to the professions is predicted

More and more people are reported to be aiming at a career in the professions, says a Commerzbank survey.

By the turn of the century the number of self-employed professional people is expected to increase from 363,000 to about 570,000.

Pressure — and competition — will be fierce, with the largest increase forecast for management, industrial and advertising consultants.

In 12 years' time there are expected to be 49,000 of them self-employed in Germany, or twice as many as today.

The number of lawyers and consulting engineers is also expected to double, as against only a slight increase in numbers of artists, publicists, educationalists and people in the liberal arts generally.

The reason for this rush to join the professions is, according to the Commerzbank survey, the poor prospects of finding a job in either industry or the public sector, plus the encouraging forecasts of incomes in the professions.

Last year the average self-employed professional person grossed DM87,000. He (or she) naturally had to make a substantial provision for security in old age.

Besides, the survey continues, the self-employed do not work a 40-hour week. On average they work 56 hours a week.

The professions employ roughly 1.2 million people and total an estimated turnover in excess of DM100bn a year.

The medical professions total 143,000, making them the largest category. They include over 100,000 doctors and dentists, 17,000 pharmacists and 22,500 people employed in non-academic medical professions.

They used to earn more than other professions, but the rush to join their ranks and efforts to cut costs in the health service are likely to reduce their earnings markedly in the years ahead.

An estimated 46,000 solicitors and notaries, 34,000 tax advisers and accountants and 22,000 management and advertising consultants work in the respective professions.

Lawyers already face tough competition, but the survey says the outlook for these categories will continue to be favourable, subject only to a general increase in numbers.

Beginners often find it hard to establish themselves. They frequently have to survive very lean years before they can hold their own in competition with established practitioners.

The outlook for the construction industry is felt to be so gloomy that the country's 30,000-odd architects seem set great store by an objective approach, saying men were afraid of emotions.

They felt a "he-woman" outlook was undesirable but warned against using sex tactfully in any way.

Women who tried to use their charms on men in business negotiations soon found that this approach backfired.

There was, however, nothing wrong with either sex being charming or attractive, sexually or otherwise.

Existing restrictions such as the ban on advertising by professional people are likely to go by the board, as are other requirements laid down by professional bodies and fees based strictly on fixed rates.

They will get there sooner or later. *Dagmar Haas-Pilwat*

(Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 9 April 1988)

■ FINANCE

Confidence rises internationally as 1987 figures reveal increase in trade

(and further) increase in the price of German goods in export markets.

Yet exports, far from declining, increased steadily until the last quarter of 1987, registering a real increase of 7.5 per cent on 1986.

One explanation for this trend is that exchange-rate fluctuations tend to have a delayed-action effect on trade patterns.

Besides, exports were affected not only by a reviled deutschmark. The mark declined in value against sterling, the yen and the Swiss franc.

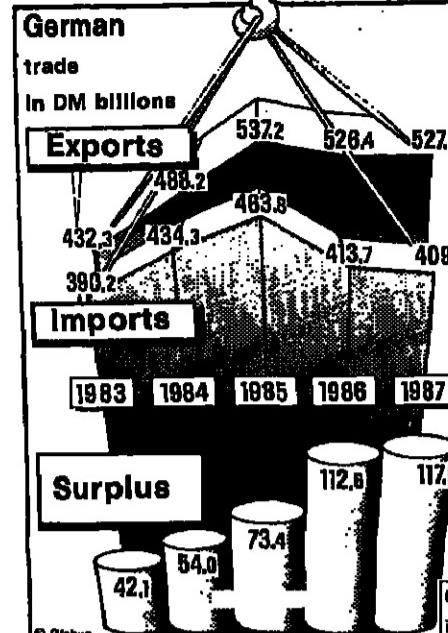
All told, the average revaluation in terms of a trade-weighted basket of the 14 leading industrialised countries was mere two per cent.

That is not a figure which is likely to upset the competitive applecart to any great extent, especially as prices and costs in most competing countries increased faster than in the Federal Republic.

Last not least, German exporters sell well over two thirds of their goods in Europe, a part of the world blessed last year with relative exchange-rate stability.

Mainly in view of foreign exchange trends the forecasts for 1988 have at times been somewhat gloomy.

The Standing Conference of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry (DIHT) may not have forecast a "slump"



but exports rose sharply in 1987.

Gatt and OECD now also take a more promising view of the outlook for the international economy and for world trade.

So German exports are now expected to increase by between two and three per cent in real terms this year, while imports could increase by between five and six per cent.

Lothar Julius

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 March 1988)

World growth prospects are better, says Stoltenberg

German economic growth this year

could exceed two per cent. Bonn Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg forecast on the eve of the spring conference of the IMF and the World Bank in Washington, D.C.

The conference dealt with the international economic outlook, economic and monetary policy cooperation between the industrialised countries and the Third World's sovereign debts.

All told, he said, the position of many heavily indebted developing countries continued to be difficult, while that of a number of very poor countries was critical. The Washington conference would probably concentrate on the problems of debt-ridden countries with moderate national products and on the extent to which new financial instruments might make it easier for the banks to chip in more cash.

But fresh funds only made sense, Herr Stoltenberg said, in countries where the groundwork was laid for more growth and stability.

The outlook for continued international economic growth and a gradual approximation of trade and current account balances between industrialised countries was better this spring than at the end of last year.

At the end of 1987, after serious upsets in foreign exchange and stock markets, there were grave fears that the international economy could be in for a phase of stagnation or recession, not to mention serious trade clashes.

Close cooperation between the leading industrialised countries had, however, played a large part in ensuring continued growth and fairly stable prices in these countries, which had a positive effect on the developing world.

In the Federal Republic of Germany economic growth this year seemed likely to amount to over two per cent, due partly to a substantial increase in priv-

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 12 April 1988)

Please mail to:
Axel Springer Verlag AG, DIE WELT, WELT am SONNTAG
Anzeigenabteilung, Postfach 30 58 30, D 2000 Hamburg 36

Please make me a quotation for "The Great Combination"

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESSZETUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND
WELT SONNTAG

Name/Firm: _____

Address: _____

■ BUSINESS

What SDI is doing for German industry — not much

RHEINISCHER MERKUR

Economic Affairs Minister Martin Bangemann and US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger signed an SDI framework agreement on 27 March 1986.

It was intended to serve as a "broad principle for possible extensive participation" by German firms and research establishments in the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

What effect has this "memorandum of understanding" had? Bernd W. Kubbig of the Hesse Foundation for Research into War and Peace has examined what has been achieved two years after the agreement was signed.

In his report he comes to the conclusion that many expectations were just soap bubbles and burst.

One of the main hopes was that through SDI participation German firms would be able to take part in American research projects.

The truth is that two years later German firms have not taken part in technical know-how to any noteworthy extent because of restrictive American legislation.

Kubbig is an America expert at the Hesse War and Peace Foundation and did a doctorate in political science.

He has looked at SDI relations within the context of a project supported by the Bonn-based Scientific Research Association (DFG).

He has visited the United States any number of times and has carried on his research within the SDI administration, in the Pentagon and the offices of the US Senate and House of Representatives.

He has come to the conclusion that hardly any of the expectations held for SDI cooperation have come to fruition.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl had hoped for fair partnership and a free exchange of knowledge from the Federal Republic's involvement in SDI.

Through the framework agreement the Federal Republic should have participated in the innovative thrust of the programme and exerted some influence on the programme as a whole. So the Chancellor said in his government statement of 18 April 1985.

But instead of the expected partnership developments took place in the US after the signing of the agreement that ran counter to Federal Republic hopes.

The secrecy surrounding scientific-technical data was intensified. Secondly there was an increased tendency to limit unclassified research contracts from the Pentagon among universities and orders to Defence Department contractors were sharply reduced.

The export of military high technology, mainly micro-electronics, important or regarded as important, was made in practice and at law extremely difficult.

These factors are not compatible with the idea of fair partnership. They have reduced to a mere trickle the broad flow of contracts expected as a consequence of the framework agreement.

Kubbig said: "There were and are no precise figures about what it was hoped

the agreement would involve. There were many expressions of euphoria."

He continued: "The truth is that today, two years after the agreement, contracts valued at \$50.5m have been handed out to German firms and research establishments, mainly Stuttgart University."

Just how limited this share is can be seen from a glance at the total of SDI contracts. "That is 0.5 per cent of all SDI contracts handed out up to the spring of 1987 — about as much as have been placed in the state of Utah," Kubbig said.

He continued: "These contracts to German companies and institutions make up one per cent of the total of SDI contracts handed out to foreign firms and institutions — just about as much as have been placed in the state of Colorado."

The climate of opinion within the United States has also changed, analogous with this transatlantic disillusionment. Attitudes to SDI have altered considerably, particularly in Congress, which ultimately has to approve spending the cash," Kubbig said.

"Although the Reagan administration has trimmed the SDI budget as compared with previous years, the discrepancy between what the Administration is demanding and what Congress is prepared to approve has become greater. There is no doubt that the majority in Congress is critical of SDI," said Kubbig.

How has this increased gap in the figures come about? Kubbig commented: "Glancing at the 1989 budget in terms of funds requested for the SDI programme I estimate that up until now about \$20bn has been put into the programme or will be allocated for it."

He continued: "Anyone who wants to close possible or real technological gaps should pursue paths of civilian cooperation. Many of the limitations, which apply to military matters, would fall away if this were done."

Kubbig published a list from the Pentagon which shows that the US Defence Department had signed agreements with the German companies Zeiss, Schott and Heraeus long before the signing of the framework agreement.

This indicates clearly that SDI contracts are signed irrespective of an SDI framework agreement.

In July 1986, four months after Bangemann and Weinberger signed the agreement, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm received the largest single contract awarded to a non-American company within the SDI context. It was valued at \$34m.

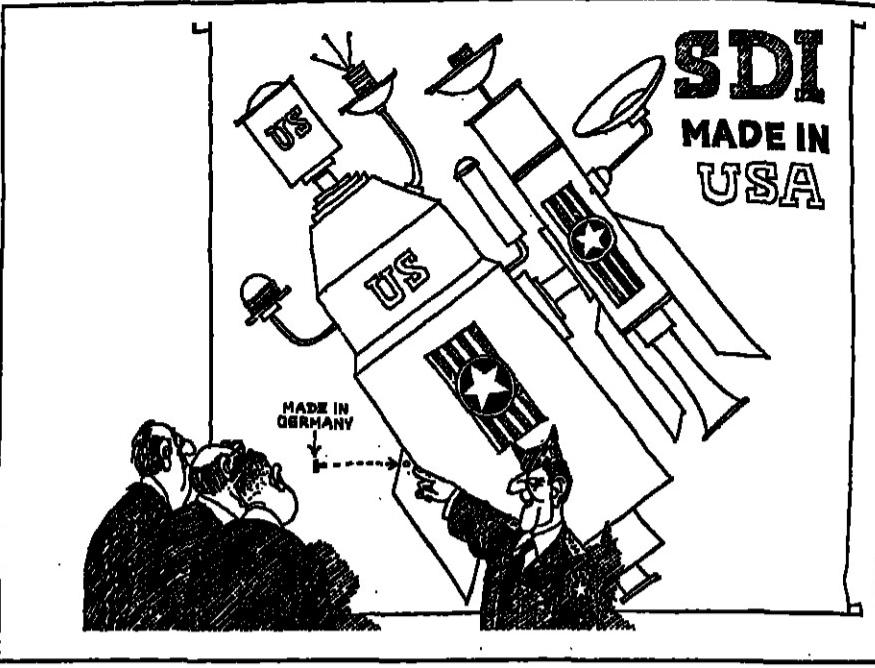
Britain holds second place with \$30m worth of orders. Here the discrepancy between hopes and reality are much more conspicuous.

In the expectation of many contracts the British Defence Ministry opened its own SDI office, employing 24 in Britain and seven in the US, at an annual cost of \$500,000.

Over the past two years the Dutch have been given SDI contracts worth \$12m. Israel and Italy have each received contracts valued at \$11m. France \$5m.

The French participation shows that the American SDI administration purchases important know-how from wherever it is offered, disregarding whether the country concerned has signed a framework agreement or not.

The French government not only refused to sign the agreement but for a long time has made no secret of the fact that it regards SDI in a very critical light. Paris has given French companies a free hand to participate in SDI, however.



Something for everyone.

(Cartoon: Leger/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

Canada has received SDI contracts valued at \$900,000. Belgium \$90,000. The Belgians and the Dutch have both expressed their scepticism about SDI.

What is the implication of these facts for the argument advanced that those who do not participate in SDI are bound to become technologically second-rate in the civilian sector?

Kubbig said: "Looking at the contracts that have been placed it is quite clear that Federal Republic firms have gained no practical know-how. Arms cooperation is no way to build up solid and promising high technology policies in the civilian sector."

Kubbig said that within the Bonn coalition and its constituent parties there were calls for the Federal Republic to participate financially in SDI and not just with a framework agreement which would make it easier for Federal Republic firms to get contracts from the United States.

If the framework agreement was devised for the benefit of industry what do industrialists themselves think of it?

Kubbig said: "From the outset industry was in the main sceptical. Industrialists regarded participation in SDI with caution, primarily because they already had had experience in dealing with the US, not only in the civilian sector but in arms matters."

The increase is due entirely to an enormous boost in the reserves of the Opec countries, the countries that from 1974 to 1980 pursued oil price policies which triggered the most serious crisis of the capitalist system since 1929.

Opec reserves have been re-estimated at 91 billion tonnes, up 40 per cent,

while those of other oil producers declined by two per cent to 30 billion tonnes.

So three quarters of the world's petroleum reserves lie beneath Opec countries, all of which except Venezuela and Indonesia are in politically insecure parts of the world.

Until last year the accepted view was that the Opec countries accounted for two thirds of the world's oil reserves, with the West and the communist countries sharing the remaining third.

Kubbig continued: "But those senators and congressmen who shared the Federal Republic's attitudes, liberal opponents and moderate sceptics of the SDI programme that is, felt themselves snubbed by Bonn."

According to Kubbig Senator William S. Proxmire, Democrat, Wisconsin, is an example. He is one of the best-known opponents of SDI, but was left with just one argument when Bonn gave in to the agreement.

The Senator, Kubbig said, believed that the Europeans had been bought by the framework agreement. "Only in this way could the Federal Republic, the Bonn government at least, muffle its critics of SDI."

Peter Körffgen
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt
Bonn, 1 April 1988)

■ ENERGY

Increased estimates of oil reserves: who has got who over a barrel now?

Yet oil output was already the exact opposite, with Opec production making up just over one third, 40 per cent produced by "safe" non-communist countries and the remainder, about a quarter, by East Bloc countries, including China.

The communist countries used most of their oil themselves, exporting little or none to the rest of the world.

Many oilfields in the West have been worked 10 times as fast as oilfields in Opec countries.

There was, of course, a reason for that. In the early 1970s the Opec countries, most of which are in the Arab world and Africa, supplied over half the West's oil, initially charging very low prices.

The United States, encouraged by such bargain-basement energy supplies, came to rely, and to rely unnecessarily, on Opec oil.

Opec, itself encouraged by its share of the market, then increased oil prices in two major rounds of price increases from \$2 to \$40 per barrel.

If they want to bring Western oil production to a halt all they need to do is to cut oil prices to roughly what it costs the West to produce oil.

If, in contrast, they decide to make their reserves last longer, all they need to do is push the oil price so high that the West starts to exploit its own oil reserves again.

Yet they account for 30 per cent of present world output, so switching to them, plus Venezuela and Indonesia, as oil suppliers can only work for a limited period.

By the end of the century most of the West's oil reserves, especially North Sea and US oil, will have been exhausted.

The Federal Republic of Germany, with low filling station prices that make it a motorist's Mecca, will be particularly hard hit.

Forty per cent of oil sold in Germany is either locally produced or imported from the North Sea, both likely to be exhausted over the next decade and a half.

For the West as a whole the story is slightly different. One of the big winners in newly-estimated oil reserves is Venezuela. Its estimated reserves have trebled, while those of the United Arab Emirates have increased fourfold.

That leaves Saudi Arabia, which still accounts for roughly a quarter of the world's proven oil reserves.

But technical progress, together with any increase in the market price of

crude oil, will automatically boost Opec's reserves.

They are estimated less on a geological basis than on one of accountancy. The term "proven oil reserves" means reserves that can profitably be extracted, taking economic and technological considerations into account.

In reality geologists have located oil reserves 10 times the level they currently specify as "proven," and even oilfields that are now being worked are only rated at about 30 per cent of their capacity.

Producers rely on underground pressure to extract the oil. This pressure is exhausted by the time between 25 and 30 per cent of the oil has been extracted.

The remainder stays put and is not included in reserve estimates.

When these factors are borne in mind, no-one will need to be upset by reserve estimates. As long as there has been an oil industry the proven reserves have invariably been enough to meet demand for a further 30-40 years.

SONNTAGSBLATT

in the *Oil & Gas Journal* merely reflect power politics.

As soon as the Gulf War is over (and it strictly limits Opec's leeway) the West could well face fresh economic *fais accomplis*.

Iraq and Iraq rely on petrodollars to bankroll their war and are reputed to have pledged a number of their oilwells to Western countries. Their output is certainly bound to bring a price-cutting glut on the oil market.

But this glut of oil produced in the Middle East could well come to an end at the same time as oil reserves in the West grow scarce.

America, Japan and Europe will then have no choice but to make the best of a bad job.

They could work the enormous but expensive reserves of heavy oil and oil sand and shale, all of which are available in enormous quantities in America.

Their only drawback is that they can only be extracted and supplied to refineries and consumers at a production cost of \$35 per barrel.

Heavy oil and oil sand and shale reserves, mainly in the United States and Canada, roughly correspond to Opec's present proven crude oil reserves.

But technical progress, together with any increase in the market price of

220,000 suppliers of 75,000 products 'made in Germany'



Who manufactures what?

Find suppliers and products, send for quotations, compare prices, track down special sources of supply, cut costs by buying at lower prices.

This is a reference work every buying department should have at the ready.

Easy to use, just like an encyclopaedia:

Products, including 9,000 trade marks, are arranged alphabetically, complete with

manufacturer's or supplier's address.

A telephone number is listed for each supplier.

1,400 pages A4, indexed in English and French.

Price: DM 98.44 post free in Germany, DM 107 cl abroad.

Air mail extra.

Order direct from us or from your regular bookseller.



DAV-Verlagshaus
Postfach 11.04.62
D-6100 Darmstadt
Federal Republic of Germany

Tel.: (0 61 61) 3 91-0



■ PEOPLE IN THE ARTS

Leonard Bernstein: film with atmospheric evocation

chestra were chosen through a rigorous selection process from more than 10,000 applicants.

To warm them up and to get them to listen to one another he demanded from his players the childishness of scales.

The young boys and girls from 14 to 26, who felt themselves to be a bit above such an unreasonable demand, quickly realised how difficult it is to cope with the simplest thing.

Bernstein, the psychologist, conducted his charges into ever fresh variations of a simple C major scale. A piece of music was created from eight notes.

Bernstein made his musicians relax by shocks and tricks of this kind. He opened them up to things of the mind, he made them receptive.

One young musician said: "Bernstein is a man through and through who expresses everything with his body. He is a magician. When he stands in front of you, you have to play as he directs."

Bernstein is not given the TV star treatment but he is in command of everything, even the viewers. That comes in useful for an understanding of the music not only in the rehearsal barn but on the television screen.

Every hour-long programme has its own problem. The first film of the series, entitled "We make progress this way," shows not only preparations with teaching from experienced instrumentalists drawn from the Berlin Philharmonic and the Hamburg Philharmonic but also some idea of how to come to grips with the "action" of the TV film.

How can the film maintain its tension if the main character never appears?

At first this seemed like a molly-muddle; there are shots of the landscape from a plane, faces and vegetables, cooks and double-basses, dogs and horns. The meaning is unambiguous: orientation.

Short interviews define the expectations of the teachers and the taught. This puzzling muddle creates not only the rehearsal atmosphere and a sense of the

film had also to be an answer to the question what makes orchestral conductors conductors, an explanation for cultural affairs officials of that which they administered and which they should know all about, and finally a concert guide to draw viewers into the magic of music with the aid of the visual. The viewer learns to listen by watching.

If a work of art is a creation with many facets and perspectives then this three-part series is a work of art. The filming simply revolved round the documentation of two weeks of hard work and happy celebration.

But sensitive camera work and sympathetic approach to what could be called "the action" has produced a lot more.

Every antenna is out to produce a visual language that gives some idea of what music is and what music can trigger off.

The three films act as a mediator between emotional and rational qualities as does the music itself.

Bernstein announced that Igor Stravinsky's *Sacre du Printemps* was concerned with sex and reproduction. He made this statement not only verbally but using his whole body.

The camera pans in on the faces of the young musicians, taken aback by what he has said. But it also pans out of the window of the barn that was converted into a rehearsal studio, to close-ups of Holstein cows chewing the cud, to bees and flowers.

The 120 instrumentalists for the or-

In the film entitled "When he stands in front . . ." the problem is: how is it possible to make an hour-long film with meaningful sequences on rehearsals of *Sacre*? without going through the usual TV-camera routine and producing boring pictures for the screen?

The solution is to create a stronger visual rhythm. The extraordinarily vivid rehearsals of all things are shown in the course of a concert in the Schleswig-Holstein Music Festival with leaps in time that are bridged by short interviews with Bernstein and some of his eleven conductor finalists.

By this sophisticated time technique the viewer gets to know that things also change for him during the learning process.

He learns and equips himself to get to know a complicated piece of music from the inside. During the rehearsing process he gets to know the meaning and structure of the piece.

He is drawn into this transformation as if there were no time limitations between himself and the musicians.

The screen seems to disappear like time since the summer. The suggestive quality of the TV medium is used here to show direction rather than to seduce.

The action in the film about the conductor is geared to the personalities of Bernstein's eleven young finalists from six countries.

A selection process reduced these candidates to four who were groomed to take an active part in the film.

This process provokes criticism that is slotted into the film and should be taken seriously.

The orchestra's right to vote remained just a theory. The time for conducting was too short for valid judgement to be made. The process was too arbitrary and the result questionable.

Bernstein's defence was weak. In this part the only really conflicting event in the three-part series happened.

Jeffrey Goldberg is an American and very talented. His biggest problems are with himself rather than with music.

During Beethoven's 8th he almost took his own life. The cameras took a closer look, curious at what was almost a sensation.

Bernstein's psychologically-dazzling diagnosis did not help at all, nor the spontaneous sympathy of the audience for the unfortunate young man on the podium.

He was in sharp personality contrast with the completely cool, almost emotionless, controlled Stephan Tezlaß and the dark Carlos Spierer, whose eyes could flash evilly.

The conductors film is not suitable for getting to know musical works. The musical examples (a lot of Beethoven but also Mendelssohn, Ravel, Dvorak, Shostakovich, Tchaikovsky and Sibelius) are too numerous and dubbed in too briefly.

The music serves here as an indicator to answer the complicated question what does a conductor have to do up there, what is this extra he does apart from beating time?

The film naturally cannot answer this question, but it makes the viewer more sensitive of the conductor's difficult role. The general merit of this three-part documentary is that it awakens an

Continued on page 12

Frankfurter Allgemeine

the manor house park, but gives a foretaste of the musical conception of the films.

Presumed iconoclasm functions as a reservoir of leitmotifs. It sets down visual chords that later, like the thematic work of a composition, return in a variation.

Even when Bernstein is not physically on screen his presence is still felt, whether the orchestra is rehearsing Brahms' Academic Festival Overture, or whether individuals make music for the park trees, spontaneously performing some chamber music, or a group watch together a video of the New York Philharmonic (under Bernstein of course) playing Mahler's 5th.

When at the end he departs in Justus Franz's feudal Mercedes with a brass fanfare, the appearance of a ruler is ironically brought to an end. The classy automobile rolls off like a master of ceremonies and standard bearer with a dog trailing behind.

It is not the only humorous touch in the three films.

Continued on page 14



Von Karajan . . . living legend.
(Photo: Deutsche Grammophon)

Von Karajan still going strong at 80

Herbert von Karajan has become a legend in his own lifetime. He has placed his stamp uniquely on the music of the 20th century.

When he stands with eyes closed on the podium in front of "his" orchestra is a great moment for Berlin's Philharmonic.

He has just celebrated his 80th birthday in his native Salzburg.

For the past 30 years Karajan, an honorary citizen of Berlin, has been the artistic director of the Berlin Philharmonic, an appointment he holds for life.

Wolfgang Stremann, the former director of the Berlin Philharmonic, said on the occasion of Karajan's 70th birthday that the two were melded together, conductor and orchestra, "in an incomprehensible fashion."

Then this stroke of good fortune was severely shattered. His decision to appoint a 22-year-old Munich girl as clarinetist attracted more headlines than Karajan's concerts themselves.

After months of argument the conductor and orchestra were brought together again in 1984.

News magazine *Der Spiegel*, published in Hamburg, recently reported about "confusing financial behaviour" by Karajan's advisers that was linked to private financial interests and the heavily subsidised Berlin Philharmonic "in an indecent manner."

Karajan was born in Salzburg on 5 April 1908. His father was the surgeon Ernst von Karajan.

The young Karajan studied at the Mozarteum and made his debut as an infant prodigy pianist.

After studies in Vienna he returned to Salzburg and had sensational success with the Mozarteum Orchestra in 1929.

He then went to Ulm and later to Aachen where he was Germany's youngest music director.

In 1938 he conducted Mozart's *Zauberflöte* in the Staatsoper Unter den Linden, which was an astonishing performance. From then on critics spoke of "the wonder of Karajan."

In the same year he was appointed director of music in Berlin becoming a rival to Furtwängler.

In 1955 Karajan succeeded Furtwängler as chief conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic.

For a time Karajan was a member of the Nazi Party, but he was turned out because of his marriage in 1942 to a woman who was half-Jewish. The Ameri-

Continued on page 14

■ ART

Old things, new faces: the role of the restorer**SONNTAGSBLATT**

A 1913 publication on restoring works of art, written by Professor Konrad Lange, had the curious title *Ein dankbarer Frauenberuf* (A Rewarding Woman's Profession).

"I would particularly urge women interested in art history," he wrote, "to consider whether their love of art and old masters might not persuade them to consider training in this wonderful women's profession rather than writing a thesis on art history."

This might sound a little odd today, but this view is expressed with an understanding of the restorer's art that calls for handling historic works of art with sensitivity.

For some time the number of people visiting museums has been on the increase. Special exhibitions are held every period in practical work they are regarded as restorers.

This fact, linked to economic considerations, has led the national craftsmen's association to draw up a job description for "craftsman restorer."

The restorer is indispensable in all this. His or her work of rescuing old pictures, drawings, books and antiques from decay and decline is more often than not arduous and calls for considerable patience.

The restorer guarantees that works of art are brought back to their pristine glory and in no way falsified.

The restorers' associations said in a statement, called "The Pink Paper" because of its cover, that: "Restoration means today the utilisation of scientific methods for the preservation of historic works."

An unbiased reading of this statement must lead to the impression that all is well in the preservation of works of art in private or public collections.

There were and are indeed qualified restorers in the Federal Republic. Among the internationally well-known restorers from this country are people such as Doerner (in pre-war Munich), Wehlte in Stuttgart and Wilhelmsen and Taubert, who specialise in paintings and sculpture.

Nevertheless the astonishing fact is that this profession, which is responsible for so much art, is not given official recognition in this country. Neither the profession nor movable art works are offered legal protection.

Astonishment is even greater if one looks at the training facilities for restorers in the various federal states. Because each state has sovereignty over its own cultural affairs, there are considerable differences in training for the profession.

The basics of the restorer's art can be learnt by practical work in a museum or by working with an independent restorer. Usually this means at least five years' training with no examination at the end.

In Bavaria there are special academies that are in effect just technical colleges. In 1976 an Institute for the Technology of Painting was set up in Stuttgart. This institute offers a course in restoration and issues a degree on restoration techniques involving painting and sculpture.

Since 1982 Hamburg has demanded prior training as a carpenter or book-

binder, or alternatively five years' practical experience as a "restorer," for participants in a 30-month training course in the city's museums. Hamburg finally issues successful students a certificate as trained restorers.

Because the Hamburg model is very much geared to practical work it has not been adopted nationwide, nor is the Hamburg certificate recognised in the other federal states.

Controversy about training in the restorer's art has been going on for a long time. The dispute revolves round a definition of what restoring involves in practice and where is the line drawn in the training for a craftsman.

There has also been much discussion on just how to train a restorer. This controversy is also linked with the question of the status of the profession.

Craftsmen have traditionally been involved in the preservation of historical monuments and furniture. After a certain period in practical work they are regarded as restorers.

This fact, linked to economic considerations, has led the national craftsmen's association to draw up a job description for "craftsman restorer."

A glance at the work involved in restoring shows just how far the craftsmen's association has underestimated the work involved in the art of restoring.

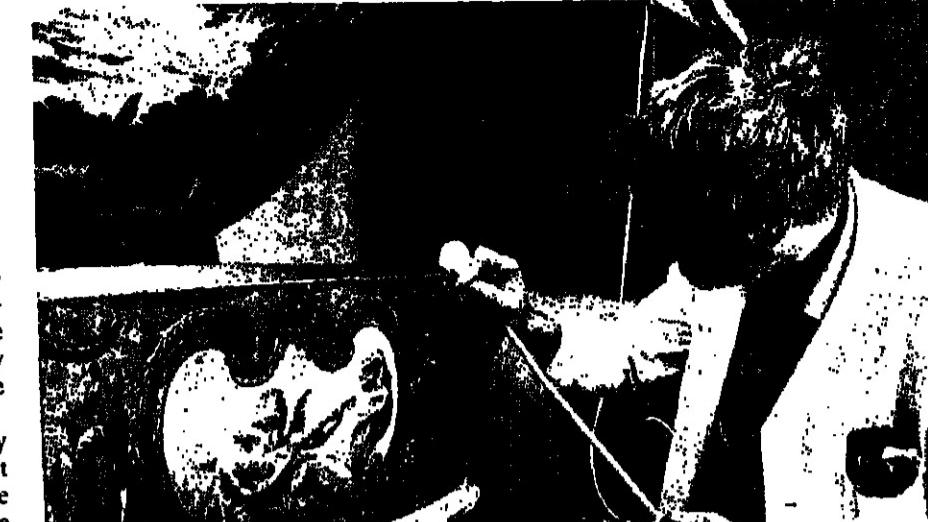
The Hamburg Arts and Crafts Museum, for instance, has a Venetian book, dating from 1489, entitled *Historia naturalis de C. Pluto*. When it is remembered that Johannes Gutenberg only devised printing in 1456 it is obvious that this tome is of considerable value.

The volume had been badly damaged by insects and the paper had disintegrated because of its age.

The restorer, who undertook the restoration, is responsible for books and drawings in the museum. He also looks after the largest collection of posters in Europe.

He drew up a detailed catalogue of the damage, including what efforts had previously been made to preserve the volume and a precise description of its state of preservation.

To do this he subjected the book to laboratory tests and examinations by



Tone-up, tune-up. A 19th century grand piano slowly loses its wrinkles.

restorers' associations and mentioned in their "Pink Paper," could only come about gradually. For a long time restoration has been associated with ideas of the work of the craftsman, although there have been people who have not gone along with this.

Metternich, for instance, when a state secretary in the Austrian government, called for the establishment of a chair on art restoration at the Vienna Academy as early as 1837.

Then the East Prussian picture restorer Victor Bauer-Bolton called for systematic training for restorers in 1913.

Up to the 1970s the view expressed in 1960 by Wilhelmse in his *Werkausbildung für Restauratoren – erläutert an einem Beispiel* (Workshop Training for Restorers – Explained by an Example) has prevailed.

He believed that practical work was the only way to train a restorer. He believed that "theoretical work" was of only limited use and could be provided in special locations and at special times. He rejected the idea of a training institute.

Only in the past few years has there been a change of heart among specialist associations, brought about by the establishment of a degree course at arts colleges in Hildesheim and Cologne.

Students are given a degree in the art of the restorer after having completed at least eight semesters. This is an important step in maintaining acceptable standards and training at scientific levels.

Training is no longer haphazard and the qualifications of a young restorer are no longer dependent on the reputation of the restorer he or she trained under.

There are many art objects in the storerooms of museums and in private collections in this country, items of considerable historic importance, that should be subjected to processes of conservation.

In the midst of the quarrels between craftsmen's societies and restorers' associations it should not be forgotten that what is at stake is the future of works of art which should be preserved for coming generations.

It is to be hoped that Hohenwarth Castle in the Upper Palatinate will remain an inglorious exception.

In this case historical monument preservation craftsmen took very little regard to the original roof truss and threw it away.

Johannes Taubert described what he believed was essential to be a good restorer. He said he must have theoretical and practical knowledge, sensitivity and patience.

Then he thought for a moment and added: "He must be prepared to reach for the stars."

Helmut Heide

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, Hamburg, 10 April 1988)

■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Consumer power yet to be wielded with full potential, meeting told

Three years ago 30 people attended a conference on critical consumer behaviour held at the Protestant Academy in Bad Boll, near Stuttgart.

This time 60 people attended. Does this 100-per-cent increase in attendance signify progress toward ecological awareness on the consumers' part? Hardly.

Yet, to use a military term, there is movement on this particular front in the fight for environmental protection.

Even so, the idea of ecological renewal by means of fitting consumer behaviour is not one for concerned citizens to anywhere near the same extent as issues such as Görleben and Wackersdorf, the sites of proposed nuclear waste disposal and reprocessing facilities.

The consumer may be a power in the land but, exceptions apart, he is not yet capable of wielding his power to deliberate effect.

He is a sleeping giant who is only roused by shocks such as poisoned food stories or the news that wine is being sold with anti-freeze as a toxic additive.

He will then temporarily boycott these goods. Why, even the Soviet reactor catastrophe at Chernobyl and its radioactive aftermath have almost been forgotten.

You can't live in fear and trembling forever. Besides, consumers tend to feel somehow powerless.

So how are they to be persuaded to behave critically on a long-term basis, to consume sensibly and not be at the mercy of massive advertising campaigns?

Some say it is up to consumers themselves. Others feel the government must take the lead, obliging industry to manufacture different goods in a different manner.

Some fear such government intervention will not have any real effect. Besides, what is critical consumer behaviour?

Professor Scherhorn of Hohenheim University, Stuttgart, defines it as consideration for the interest of the community as a whole, or the public good.

In practice he was unable to say what shape this might take. Industry could certainly not be expected to adopt ethical manufacturing methods of its own accord. Its interest was, when all was said and done, to run at a profit.

Continued from page 10:

awareness of the various points of view of music and gives an insight into its significance.

The films do not only introduce you to music but immerse you in it by their direction, camera work and cutting, which is in itself musical through its rhythmic qualities, tempo and the structuring of the frame sequences.

Unfortunately over-cautious programme planners have put a stop to a high viewer quota by slotting the films into the afternoon children's and young people's programme on the Second Television Channel.

The imaginative seriousness with which the subject of music is handled in the films is belittled yet again and music on television is once more only allowed to play the role of court jester.

*Ellen Kohlhaas
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 8 April 1988)*

Environmental protection
is a political priority in Germany.
It is also a concern of consumers.
And it is a concern of the environment.

That and other considerations had led to the affluent society in which we live, an affluence that would have been inconceivable only 20 years ago.

Professor Scherhorn dismissed the widespread argument that ecological demands might trigger an economic crisis. On the contrary, environmental protection promoted extra investment.

Unlike other experts, he felt industrial society stood a chance of survival because consumers felt increasingly determined not to be governed by outside influences. That held forth the prospect of a change in values.

Professor Frank Wimmer of Bamberg University struck an interesting balance. His subject is marketing, or how to identify new sales prospects.

How, he wondered, might companies best comply with the requirements of ecological responsibility? Economy and ecology, he said, were different worlds that at times clashed sharply.

At times ecology entails dispensing with articles that exact a particularly heavy pollution toll on the environment.

Committed environmentalists often wonder whether much of what is available might not be superfluous.

Keenly conscious of this clash of interest, Professor Wimmer felt ecological considerations would increasingly influence industrial decisions.

The ideal, he felt, would be for firms to undertake a long-term commitment

to environmental protection and bear environmental considerations in mind in their long-term planning.

As a rule companies today paid no more heed to environmental protection than their statutory requirement or sanctions made it worth their while to do.

Yet there were an increasing number of instances in which firms had a long-term interest in fostering an environmental protection image.

Manufacturers who failed to take ecologically-oriented marketing seriously were missing opportunities. A working part of ecologically-oriented executives already existed.

Professor Freimann of Kassel University sounded a similarly optimistic note. Environmentally-oriented companies were increasing in size and influence. More and more environment-friendly products were available.

The wave of interest in better housing (say homes and gardens), better eating (fine food and drink), being better dressed and travelling as a status symbol the latest trend was toward activities with a bio-prefix.

Bio-food and bio-wine (the organic variety) had been joined by bio-furniture. Individual consumers, however, were out of their depth when it came to deciding what to buy.

The blue angel symbol was awarded to goods as a seal of environmental quality, but goods with the blue angel were merely less harmful to the environment than others which failed to boast the blue-and-white logo.

The difference between them was merely relative.

What was lacking was an objective classification of products that were genuinely environment-friendly. Professor Freimann felt it was for consumer associations to lend a hand in this department.

Consumer associations at present mainly set their role as that of providing impartial advice to consumers about to buy a new washing machine or a personal computer or helping consumers with complaints.

Environmental considerations often come second-best. But Willi Edelhoff of the Baden-Württemberg consumers' association said increasing interest had lately been shown in environmental aspects.

The first brochures dealing with this angle were published eight years ago and had sold like hot cakes. Consumer associations stocked them in bulk and depth. They were busy setting up environmental advice units.

Environmental advisers to visit people's homes had not proved very effective. In two Stuttgart suburbs environmental services were now being provided on what might be called a street worker basis.

Gerd Billen-Girmscheid of the Bonn consumers' initiative saw his organisation's role mainly as that of consumer self-help. Advice alone was not enough.

He outlined the progress of a campaign against a Bonn wholesaler who refused to take back empty bottles. A truckload of empty bottles was dumped on the firm's doorstep.

Such spectacular moves are as yet the exception, not the rule. The consumer, sleeping giant, seldom flexed his muscle.

But when he does, boycotts are usually effective. Boycotts of poor-quality noodles or filling stations that try to charge higher fuel prices, for instance.

Consumer values are definitely in the throes of change. The change-over to ecological products cannot be effected overnight, but gradual progress is being made.

Erich Peter
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 29 March 1988)

■ MEDICINE

The moral dilemma of prolonging death rather than life

An 88-year-old doctor, almost blind, was rushed to hospital after a stroke. He then suffered a heart attack and was kept alive in the emergency ward by all the technical means at modern medicine's disposal.

His daughter, also a doctor, pleaded in vain for the apparatus to be switched off.

So did the patient himself, who had difficulty in breathing, was suffering from excruciating pain and as a medical practitioner was well aware how pointless the treatment was.

He would have been only too happy to be allowed to die, but the hospital wouldn't let him.

His daughter later wrote, in an article in the Cologne medical journal *Deutsches Ärzteblatt*, that:

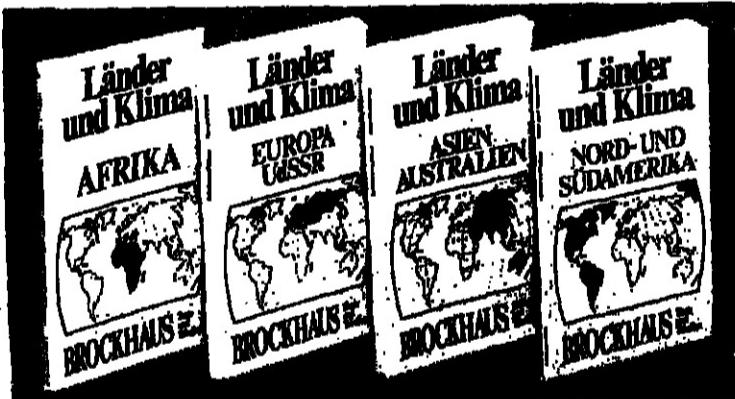
"This appears to have been a case in which the doctors were determined to prove how long a full life lived to its conclusion could be painfully prolonged by means of artificial respiration and drip feeding."

At night, she wrote, her father was in such pain that he screamed for help.

Instead of pain-killing drugs the night nurse drip-fed him the prescribed antibiotics.

To add insult to injury, 20 minutes before he died he was put through his exercise routine in the presence of his nearest and dearest. The last words he spoke were: "No, no, no!"

Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy in size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Four volumes are available:
North and South America, 172 pp., DM 24.80;
Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80;
Africa, 130 pp., DM 24.80;
Europe/USSR, 240 pp., DM 24.80

Look it up in Brockhaus!
F. A. Brockhaus, Postfach 1709; D-6200 Wiesbaden 1

(Saarbrücker Zeitung, 29 March 1988)

This is, perhaps, an extreme instance of the misuse of medical facilities. But when doctors try to prolong the life of a terminal patient, pointlessly prolonging his death rather than his life, they trigger increasingly vociferous calls for *Sterbehilfe*, as helping terminal patients to die rather than prolonging the agony is known in Germany.

Patients expect doctors to deal with — and somehow cure

— death. Berlin geriatric psychiatrist Professor Siegfried Kanowski told the conference that life expectancy, both

people's own and that of their families,

had increased to such an extent that people tended to

feel death was a dim and distant prospect. As a rule that is just what it is until well into later life. What does not really exist seems all the more threatening and tends to trigger intense, neurotic fear.

Even theologians admitted at the conference that a religious outlook alone was not enough to offset fear of death.

Has the nadir of death repression now been passed? Is death as a taboo on its own deathbed? Death and dying have been the subject of growing public debate since the belief in progress and

death may be feasible.

In the United States preoccupation with death and dying has come into its own as a social movement, while at the Berlin conference leaflets were distributed by a group claiming to be concerned with mortality and looking in to one's own mortality.

Its foremost aim is to help terminal patients in institutions, such as hospitals, nursing and old people's homes and in the family.

Munich psychotherapist Professor Heinz-Rolf Lückert confirmed that more people were giving consideration to the phenomenon of death, including their own, and had been doing for the past 10 years or so.

Does that have positive consequences for the fatally ill? Are they now being sent off to hospital less frequently and, once in hospital, no longer either pointlessly treated or hopelessly ignored?

Despite attempts to end the taboo the tendency to transfer the dying to institutions continued unabated, said Freiburg doctor and psychologist Professor Uwe Koch.

This was partly due to living conditions and family circumstances. Twenty years ago 44 per cent of people died in hospital.

The present figure is over 65 per cent, and that doesn't include the 20 per cent who die in nursing and old people's homes.

In other words, most people fail to die where they would prefer to do so: where they have lived.

Modern, high-tech hospitals are not designed as places where people can die in dignity, the conference agreed.

As one speaker noted: "Much would have been gained if we could only ensure that patients no longer died on their own, shunted off into a bathroom."

Experienced women doctors (few men attended the conference), nurses and chaplains knew what the dying most needed and most dearly hoped for in



I SPOKE, YOU SEE. This eye microscope developed at Hanover University reacts to the human voice. It understands 13 separate orders and enables the surgeon to work throughout with two hands. (Photo: Thomas Deutscher)

their last days. They would prefer not to suffer from unbearable pain and to remain fully conscious. Modern medicine can deliver the goods on these points, although not all doctors are aware that it can.

Above all, they hope not to be left on their own, neither outwardly (someone reliable must be at hand all the time) nor inwardly.

There was nothing worse for a dying person, the conference was told, than not to be told what his condition was. Most wanted to know and had a shrewd idea of the position in any case.

Professor Koch mentioned US surveys indicating that the proportion of fatally ill people who were told what their condition was had increased from 10 to 85 per cent within 15 years.

But that meant nothing if "being told" amounted to no more than the mere, legally-motivated notification that death seemed imminent and inevitable.

What was needed was a constant, open discussion between doctor and patient.

"The gap between the silence of the medical profession and the patient's desire for communication lays the foundation stone for a breakdown," Professor Koch said.

The patient's nearest and dearest also often helped to build a wall of silence, while nurses looked on helplessly.

Even if they were capable of helping they were not authorised to talk with a patient who had not been notified (and that still meant many in Germany) about what most concerned him.

The dying are still sedated and shunted off into a side-ward in many hospitals (but not all, luckily) once doctors decide there is nothing more that can be done to help them. Can they no longer be helped? Ellis Huber, president of the Berlin Medical Council, dealt with a self-help group run by doctors that he attended shortly after qualifying.

What, they wondered, were they going to do with patients they could no longer help. It took them four sessions to realise that even the dying could still be helped.

Hospices were constantly mentioned at the conference. Speakers who had visited one of the many British or American hospices were lavish in their praise of the pain treatment and personal care and attention provided.

A few hospices have lately been set up in the Federal Republic of Germany, some as hospital units, others outside the hospital framework. If only there were more!

Rosemarie Stein
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 9 April 1988)

■ HORIZONS

The long plod in quest of the holey pipeline

To the casual observer Peter Brill looks like an ordinary hiker. But he tramps across fields and through woods to keep an eye on a pipeline that lies beneath his feet.

He wears a trilby hat and carries a gnarled stick in his right hand. His oilskin jacket is yellow, his trousers are olive green. He wears rubber boots in view of the poor weather.

He tramps through muddy woodland paths and looks for all the world like the happiest hiker in the world.

But Brill, 33, from Duisburg, carries a walkie-talkie radio in his jacket pocket. It is obvious that he does not tramp through the woods and fields out of pure pleasure.

In fact he is not free to wander where he will. His route is clearly marked by yellow stakes arranged at regular intervals, with one that has a red glowing cover on it.

One metre below his feet there lies the oil pipeline that links Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea and refineries on the Rhine and in the Ruhr.

Brill is a fitter by training. He and his six colleagues have to ensure that there are no fractures and oil leaks in the pipeline between Lingen and the line's end at Wesseling, near Cologne.

They work for the Nord-West Oelleitung (NWO), based in Mülheim in the Ruhr.

The parent company is based in Wilhelmshaven, a combine of German oil companies that operate the 319-kilometre pipeline from the Jade estuary to the terminal south of Cologne.

About 15 million tons of crude oil flow through the 28-inch pipeline annually.

Continued from page 10

ican Occupation Forces banned one of his concerts in Vienna in 1948. Later he became conductor of the Vienna Philharmonic and he took charge of the Vienna Opera in 1957.

He left this appointment in 1963 after a lot of fuss, but he returned in 1977.

He is an enthusiastic pilot and car driver. His greatest interest after music is technology no matter if it concerns fast cars, planes, boats or the technical possibilities to perfect musical recordings.

Like no-one else he has exploited the possibilities of the technical media. He has made his music available not only to a relatively small number of concert-goers but to a public of millions via his recordings.

In his business affairs he has been involved in production and marketing companies.

He is a star conductor but he has done a lot for the rising generation of musicians. He set up the International Karajan Foundation in 1968 that subsidises competitions for conductors and youth orchestras.

This organisation has already done a great deal for the international careers of many young conductors.

Since 1967 he has organised the Easter Festival in Salzburg. He is also a member of the board of the Salzburg Summer Festival.

Despite his frail health he does not neglect his music or his "dream of perfection."

Christine Backhaus

(General-Anzeiger, Bonn, 5 April 1988)

The crude flows through the underground pipeline at a leisurely pace, five kilometres per hour, in fact.

Once a month Peter Brill and his colleagues have to tramp along the marked-out route of the pipeline. They cover 20 kilometres a day — including every kind of hindrance, and there are plenty in any one section.

They have to follow the dictates of the pipeline, disregarding the realities of the countryside through which it passes.

The pipeline goes in a dead straight line under the earth, but Brill and his companions have to climb over barbed-wire fences and wade through streams.

Peter Brill gives a smile that says a lot when his work is compared with that of the oft-quoted fireman on board a British electric locomotive. NWO boss Norbert Fehring, 49, stands up for the human element in keeping watch over the pipeline.

He keeps his eye on the pipeline route at a suitable distance, looking for tell-tale signs of a leak.

Discoloration of the grass, changes in the trees and pools of water covered with an oil film are all signs that there is a fracture in it and that oil is leaking.

Fehring added that the men who walked the pipeline also had to keep an eye on its above-ground security.

A passage five and a half metres wide has to be left free either side of the pipeline. It has to be kept free of plant life so that the pipeline's route can be observed without hindrance from the air.

Only after a lot of effort can Peter Brill's older colleagues recall leaks in the pipeline. They happened "at least 20 years ago," they say, and were not very important.

NWO has a number of security measures operating on the pipeline, which is today electronically-controlled throughout.

Continued from page 10

Travelling journeymen are still a sight to be seen in German cities and they feature in any number of popular folk songs.

They pack up their belongings and try their luck all over the country.

The most famous travelling journeyman was shoemaker Hans Sachs, son of a tailor. He went on his travels all over Germany between 1511 and 1516.

He was a "Meistersinger" and Shrovetide player and is the central character in Wagner's opera *The Meistersingers of Nuremberg*.

He wrote lyric poetry and more than 200 plays that are an important aspect of German literature.

Hans Sachs was the prototype of travelling journeymen of today.

We met one of these journeymen, one of the many hundreds who continue this ancient German craftsmen's tradition.

Ralf Hojenski is 27. Since June last year he has wandered through the Federal Republic. He was recently at Ratzeburg, just north of Hamburg.

He is a pleasant young man, a carpenter by trade. According to old tradition he decided to go on his travels from his Bavarian home near Dachau for two years and a day.

In his "Tramp Book," something like a seaman's book, the latest stamp is from the Ratzeburg Mayor and the A.-Paul Weber House.

This gives some idea of the point of this journeying, "learning about regional

Measuring equipment records a drop in pressure and a computer is used to localise any malfunctions. The computer can control the difference between the volume of crude sent out from Wilhelmshaven and the quantity that arrives at its destination.

There are also "Molche" (the German means salamanders), electronic measuring devices that are sent with the crude through the pipeline and can recognise fractures in it.

Despite all this high-performance technology must people clamber over fences in stormy weather, wade through streams, across muddy fields, and traverse roads and railway lines like Peter Brill with a walking stick in his hand to defend himself against inhospitable dogs?

It is necessary to watch for changes in the earth and vegetation, when "Molche," measuring stations and a weekly helicopter patrol survey the pipeline?

Peter Brill gives a smile that says a lot when his work is compared with that of the oft-quoted fireman on board a British electric locomotive. NWO boss Norbert Fehring, 49, stands up for the human element in keeping watch over the pipeline.

He said: "A leak no bigger than the nozzle on an aerosol through which two to three litres of oil could escape a day cannot be traced by the most sensitive electronic equipment."

Fehring added that the men who walked the pipeline also had to keep an eye on its above-ground security.

A passage five and a half metres wide has to be left free either side of the pipeline. It has to be kept free of plant life so that the pipeline's route can be observed without hindrance from the air.

This is true for public woodland as well as for private gardens. NWO has the right to supervise the pipeline's passage through every private plot of land it passes.

Brill and his colleagues have the right to enter private property and ensure that all is well with the pipeline that passes below the earth.



Up hill and down dale looking for holes.
(Photo: Frank Mertling)